

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4191

一九一九年四月二十一日

年未辛酉同

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 13TH APRIL, 1871.

西曆

三月廿日

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 12, Douglas, Brit. str., 615, Toppin, Foochow 9th April, Amoy 10th, and Swatow 11th, General—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

April 12, H.L.C.M. Revenue Cruiser Liner, 59, 4 guns, 30 Horse-power, Cooper, Amoy 13th April.

April 12, Gato, Brit. str., 181, "Mardon, Bangkok 10th February, Rio and Timor—Orders.

April 12, ENTERPRISE, Brit. str., 1,066, Lubitz, London 20th February, Malta, Port Said, Suez, Point de Galle and Singapore 5th April, General—John Burd & Co.

Departures.

April 12, ONWARD, for Sydney.

April 12, SUN NAMING, str., for Canton.

April 12, NORIA, str., for Swatow, &c.

April 12, ANTONIOS, str., for Shanghai.

April 12, GREAT REPUBLIC, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

April 12, EDWIN BASSER, for Saigon.

April 12, JANE MARIA, for Saigon.

April 12, ENDYMION, for Guam.

April 12, MOZART, for Saigon.

April 12, ALBATROSS, for Tientsin.

April 12, BEETLE, for Saigon.

April 12, UNION, for Saigon.

April 12, COLIMA, for Whampoa.

April 12, KWANTUNG, str., for East Coast.

April 12, H.M.S. LEADS, for a Cruise.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,

12TH APRIL.

Albatross, for Tientsin.

Jane Maria, for Saigon.

Endymion, for Guam.

Antonios, for Saigon.

Birdie, for Saigon.

Union, for Saigon.

Colima, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

Enterprise, str., from London, &c.—

For Hongkong—Mr. Mullit, For Amy.

Mr. John Cass, For Amy.

Mr. Williamson and J. F. Quigley, For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. H. MacArthur.

Per Douglas, str., from East Coast—

Capt. and Mrs. Minto, Messrs. Gifford and Morris, 2 Europeans, and 65 Chinese deck.

For Great Republic, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

For Yokohama—Ensign Louth, Mr. Cesare Kruger, Mr. H. N. Walker, Mrs. Vacher, 11 soldiers of 4th Bengal, and 4 Chinese in service.

For San Francisco—Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Peet and 4 children, Mrs. C. Baldwin and 4 children, Capt. H. G. Thosett, R.N., Dr. Cassin, U.S.A., Mrs. Ball, Messrs. S. W. Morrisey, C. Glaz and P. Lindau, and 115 Chinese in service.

For New York—Messrs. E. A. Lewis, Emily Nyson and Thos. Richardson, Messrs. Kinnear, Messrs. Walter Thomas, T. S. Thomson, J. D. Thomson, C. Dunlop, G. O. Scott, and J. H. Cox.

Reports.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—\$3,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—Chairman—HON. R. ROBERTS. Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq. R. Belliss, Esq., Vice-Chairman, T. Pyke, Esq. George J. Halland, Esq., S. D. Sisson, Esq., A. Jost, Esq.

Managers:—Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Acting Chief Manager. Shanghai—David McLean, Esq. London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG, TWENTY-THREE ALLOWED.

"On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.

12 months' 3 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial cities in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Acting Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation.

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

16th April, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, say \$2 per paid-up Share of \$125, and \$3 per Share on which \$75 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for payment.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES GREIG.

Acting Chief Manager.

of 319 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

FORGERY 111.

THE business of the company will be that of a Marine Insurance Company in all its branches. The Company will be rendered ready for inspection, and copies procurable at the Office of General Agents, and after the date of incorporation.

The formation of the Company, and the division of yearly profits, will be duly stated in the Articles of Association, subject to which it is at present proposed that the first term shall embrace a period of five years from the 1st of May next, so that the profits shall be divided May next, and that the profits shall be divided evenly every year.

Interest on the Paid-up Capital will first be paid at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum; and the balance as follows:

\$2 per cent. will be paid every year to all Shareholders contributing business, to such proportion as will be apportioned by the Board of Directors.

\$3 per cent. will be paid to a Reserve Fund.

\$4 per cent. will be divided amongst the Shareholders in the proportion of their shares at the termination of each period of the Company's organization.

Messrs. OLIPHANT & CO. will act as the General Agents of the Company in India, under the direction of the Board of Directors.

The Directors at Hongkong and a Consulting Committee of three Shareholders at Shanghai.

The Capital of the Company and Funds, as collected, will be deposited in Banks, subject to the control of the Board, and invested in such manner as the Directors may see fit.

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An application for Shares, followed by an allotment therupon, will constitute the application of a Shareholder in the Company.

Shareholders are requested to communicate with the solicitor for encumbrance.

Any information which may lead to the discovery and conviction of the parties concerned in the forgery will be published, and such persons will be liable to lead to the punishment of the offenders.

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NOW READY.

BOUNDED VOLUMES OF THE TRADE REVIEW
FOR THE YEAR 1870. Price \$10.
Apply at the Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

The offices of the Daily Press from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.30, and the last newsmen left the office at 10.30.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, APRIL 13TH, 1871.

It was hoped that the Chief-Judge would yesterday have given some statement with respect to Kwoh Ahsing, the prisoner who was had up on *abuses corpus* in the celebrated *Nouelle Pénélope* case; but those who expected such would be the fact have been doomed to disappointment. The prisoner is still under restraint in the gaol; and some doubt seems to be whether the form in which the decision was announced to the Court amounted to an absolute delivery of judgment. The Attorney-General, it may be recollect, stated when His Lordship delivered the summary of his views, that he concluded that was not an absolute delivery of judgment; and, although the decision was distinctly pronounced, it may yet be a question whether the judgment at length, which has been published, should not be formally delivered in Court. Of course it may not be necessary that it should be rend all through; but it ought at least to be brought forward in some way, so that it may be placed on record, and that counsel may have the usual opportunity of offering observations.

This, however, is a minor point in the matter. The seriousness of the present state of the affairs lies in this. Kwoh Ahsing has been declared by the Chief-Judge to be innocent of any crime whatever, and he is unlawfully detained in gaol. Such is the undoubted effect of the decision; and after its delivery or public announcement, it must be obviously illegal to continue still to keep the prisoner under restraint. Although we do not agree with the decision which has been delivered, we can have no doubt upon this point. The logical conclusion of the Chief-Judge's judgment is in fact simply this, that if Kwoh Ahsing should take upon himself to serve Mr. Douglas, or any of the gaol authorities, as he has served the Captain of the *Nouelle Pénélope*, he would be perfectly justified in so doing. The judgment states:—"A man under unlawful restraint of his personal liberty, at sea as well as on shore, has a right to take life to free himself from such restraint." It is at all events to be hoped that he will not better the instruction which has been conveyed to him in the course of his recent trial, and that the gaol authorities will be duty-bound on their guard against any such contingency as that indicated. Let the truth of the above position cannot be denied, and it is to be trusted that something will be done to extricate this affair from the dilemma to which it has now been brought.

If anything were needed to substantiate the truth of the remarks which have been made in this paper, concerning the course adopted with regard to this case, the state in which the matter at present stands affords a conclusive argument. It is surely wrong for any Court to pronounce a decision which it is not prepared to carry out. If the Chief-Judge was of opinion that Kwoh Ahsing was in effect as guiltless as his judgment pronounced him to be, Kwoh Ahsing ought to have been allowed to leave the Court a free man, instead of being remitted back to Victoria Gaol.

We have received a number of "Pork," the Shanghai Clarivari, a comic serial which is to be continued from time to time. It is admirably put up, and is altogether a very fair exhibition of the wit of the vivacious residents in the American quarter. We are represented in the "Butcher's Trade" as performed at Peking, where John Bull is kept hovering over smiling mandarin's fan, after the manner of the butchers in the Japanese conjuring, is very well designed and executed; and the generally of the pieces are witty, and without any tendency to vulgarity or personality. An amusing extract is given on the fourth page of to-day's paper.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

April 1st.

The court sat at the purpose of passing sentence. With regard to Wong-tick, Messrs. Kirchner, Boger & Co.'s compadre, the Chief-Judge enquired of the Attorney-General whether he had decided not to press the prisoner to stand trial.

The Attorney-General said that when the case, and the court, enquired of Mr. Hayller whether he admitted that the prisoner was guilty on the other counts.

Mr. Hayller said he did not admit it, but of the "Butcher's Trade" as performed at

the Chinese quarter, he would like to adduce to extenuate it would be necessary to vindicate the law. He (the Attorney-General) would not in a letter which he had received from Mr. Kirchner, and which he had read before the court, that the losses in the firm were not so heavy as they appeared at first thought they were still to a large amount; he had got obliged to summon the compadre, and on public grounds could not withdraw from the prosecution after the trial, which had been adjourned by the court, and which had been adjourned again, but he was extremely sorry to find his late co-defendants in his present position, as he had been intimately connected with him for some nine years, and he had rendered many good services in former times. He personally forgave him, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court.

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Mr. Hayller said that the prisoner had been given a chance to defend himself, and he could not do so, but he could not help to recover Mr. Kirchner's and their endeavour bid not take a sufficient time;

The Chief-Judge then addressed the prisoner, as follows:—The Attorney-General has shown very great forbearance in not raising questions on the 5th and 6th counts for extenuation to the prisoner's intention to recompense the loss which the firm had suffered through his indirection. The learned Counsel was informed that \$3,000 had been subscribed.

His Lordship then interposed, saying, he thought it better that Mr. Hayller should not go into details. No doubt the prisoner meant to make some reparation for the mischief he had done.

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on the 5th and 6th counts for extenuation to the prisoner's intention to recompense the loss which the firm had suffered through his indirection. The learned Counsel was informed that \$3,000 had been subscribed.

Mr. Sharp said he could not have the bag, and the new bags both full. The old bags had been broken, and they were not full when they were thrown overboard.

His Honor asked whether the rice would be thrown overboard for more sport.

Mr. Elbers, in reply to the Court, said that he had given his custom to send bags for sweepings and to have them filled originally put on board, plus the empty ones sent. Some of the old ones would be empty, and if the empty ones were equal or nearly equal in number to the empty ones sent, bags were kept on board. With this satisfied, all the bags would be accounted for.

His Honor, and he should give judgment for the defendant, but for Mr. Elbers' statement that it was the inexorable custom here to account for all the bags. Therefore, he would have to have a ship sent to the Captain to inform him of the weight of the rice.

Mr. Vaudine, master of the *Ambrosia*, stated that he had been in China about a year, and a month, and had a very merciful view of your Honor's question. He had been in the rice on the rice on the *Ambrosia*, which was delivered.

There were no sweepings, and no bags containing rice left on board. He had, no reason to suspect any one of having stolen any of it.

Mr. Elbers re-examined with reference to the rice on board the *Ambrosia*, which was delivered twice in a year, and which have happened twice in a year, to have been nearly three months in prison before your trial. Taking into consideration the circumstances, I shall pass the lightest sentence possible, and hope to get a sentence for six months, and do hope that the severity which the Court has shown in this act, as well as the very excellent feeling expressed by the prosecutor, will induce you to conduct yourself as to regain that creditable position which you deservedly had, and that you may become again a respectable member of Society.

Wong-tick was thus placed in the dock, and his Lordship said that this was the first time that the prisoner had been before a Criminal Court, convicted in this country, who effected his release, and the prisoner only visited the other man, while his Lordship wished, was before the Court. The sentence would be 18 months imprisonment with hard labour.

Leong-Asai, a boatman in the employ of Messrs. Russell & Co., was sent to gaol for six months with hard labour, for having stolen from the pocket of a cargo boat a quantity of copper.

Low Ahing, a fellow boatman

deposited to have watched him on the 15th of March, when prisoner put his hand through a broken pane of glass and took out a bar, but put it back again, and walked leisurely off.

Low Ahing also was sent to gaol for six months with hard labour, for having stolen from the pocket of a cargo boat a quantity of copper.

His Lordship decided against the plaintiff in the main question, but gave him a decree for the value of the five pieces consumed on board.

William Coward, an unemployed seaman, charged P.C. with paying a daily visit to the Sailor's House, and always refusing to give any reply to the questions put to him, was ordered to leave each city daily at 7 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, arriving respectively at mid-day and a few minutes after, and at 10 p.m. and a few minutes after. As such an arrangement would be a burden of a journey by night in the winter, and of the day in summer months, will be avoided. Persons leaving either city in the morning may return to the same on the same day, after having stopped at five hours in another city, while the advantages which afford him will be retained in five hours and a few minutes. Two districts will leave each city daily at 7 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, arriving respectively at mid-day and a few minutes after, and at 10 p.m. and a few minutes after. As such an arrangement will be beyond all calculation.

Retrogradists and even timid Liberals sometimes ask what good we have received from the new Government of Italy. It will be sufficient to say that it will point only to the impudent and even criminal behaviour of the Gambetta's friends in the War-office and the Minister of the Interior have resigned. A great many protests have followed the example. M. Alain-Targé, the Prefect of the Gironde, is already replaced by M. Bachelet, a Socialist dependent with the head-quarters of the Cross Prince of Prussia says that the German army firmly believes it is to march through Paris. Our Correspondent, however, still holds the opinion he has already expressed, that the entry is kept "a piece to give who is in the negotiations." Among the Gambetta's friends ground that peace is certain.

We publish this morning a letter from our Special Commissioner at St. Denis, who has gone there to distribute relief from the *Days' Note* among the poor inhabitants by the way. Some of the principal inhabitants of the town have agreed to form a Committee to assist in the work of distribution. Incidentally our correspondent mentions that the passenger service to Paris is in a very irregular state, owing to the requisitioning of the cars. The lines of road trains sound endless, and it was stated that the German officials had express orders to do their utmost to hasten the despatch of those carrying trains of M. Gambetta.

The four men condemned to death for participation in the frightful murder of M. Gambetta, will be executed yesterday on the frontier of the Gironde, as well as the four condemned to death for the perpetration of the crime at Martigues. This is the first instance of the guillotine having done its office in France since 1851.

ROME NEWS.

Summaries from the London "Daily News."

SATURDAY, APRIL 1ST.

Yesterday the Bankruptcy of Lord Cavendish occupied the attention of Mr. Bertrand Peyer. The case has before the *Cour de cassation* since 1867, and the public voice was much stirred, set his face against railroads. He would not have one in his States; and, even under the present Pontiff, he great were the impediments occasioned by the examination of railroads, and of bridges at the frontier, that up to September, 1870, he had not been able to remember the time when the journey from Turin to Nizza would have occupied more than a week, and when a rumbling diligence we got over the distance between Naples and Rome in 30 hours. From the 1st of March, however, he had a bill introduced into the Chamber of Deputies, and it was passed by the Senate, and the admirable arrangements of the Councillor Dr. Martino, the Director of the Roman Railways, will complete his last journey in five hours and a few minutes. If time be money, calculate to increase additional wealth to the State, and to facilitate the movement of goods.

He had decided against the plaintiff in the main question, but gave him a decree for the value of the five pieces consumed on board.

Mr. Elbers, in reply to the Court, said that he had some old bags thrown overboard as useless. He also said that five pieces of the rice had been used on board to feed the crew.

His Lordship decided against the plaintiff in the main question, but gave him a decree for the value of the five pieces consumed on board.

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Mr. Elbers re-examined with reference to the rice on board the *Ambrosia*, which was delivered twice in a year, and which have happened twice in a year, to have been nearly three months in prison before your trial. Taking into consideration the circumstances, I shall pass the lightest sentence possible, and hope to get a sentence for six months, and do hope that the severity which the Court has shown in this act, as well as the very excellent feeling expressed by the prosecutor, will induce you to conduct yourself as to regain that creditable position which you deservedly had, and that you may become again a respectable member of Society.

Wong-tick was thus placed in the dock, and his Lordship said that this was the first time that the prisoner had been before a Criminal Court, convicted in this country, who effected his release, and the prisoner only visited the other man, while his Lordship wished, was before the Court. The sentence would be 18 months imprisonment with hard labour.

Leong-Asai, a boatman in the employ of Messrs. Russell & Co., was sent to gaol for six months with hard labour, for having stolen from the pocket of a cargo boat a quantity of copper.

Low Ahing, a fellow boatman

deposited to have watched him on the 15th of March, when prisoner put his hand through a broken pane of glass and took out a bar, but put it back again, and walked leisurely off.

Low Ahing also was sent to gaol for six months with hard labour, for having stolen from the pocket of a cargo boat a quantity of copper.

His Lordship decided against the plaintiff in the main question, but gave him a decree for the value of the five pieces consumed on board.

Mr. Vaudine, master of the *Ambrosia*, stated that he had been in China about a year, and a month, and had a very merciful view of your Honor's question. He had been in the rice on the *Ambrosia*, which was delivered.

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Extracts.

Revenge.—American women continue to take the law into their own hands, and against them. The New York Times notices the case adopted recently by a lady of Westland, Steuben County, in that State.—“Feeling herself aggrieved by certain remarks of one Mrs. Lewis, a merchant of the place, she took the law into her own hands, and made such a noise when there’s a fire at night.” “Tubbs’so is it replied mamma,” “though why ever they’re called Micksalongs would certainly puzzle me, I have to do with the original inventer who they’ve been named after.” “Very likely, my dearest Mr. I replied, and then began to think what Frock I should put on to look most Stylish.”

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.

The Under-signed Agent for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO.

368 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The Under-signed Agent for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & CO.

578 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on Marins Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned to the Company by all contributors of business, whether by amount or value, in proportion to the amount of Net Premium contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAUF & CO., Agents.

1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea-Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO.

103 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea-Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO.

1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on **SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES**, viz.—

Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea-Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO.

1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, Roads, Rivers, Canals, and elsewhere, also Ships Building and Repairing, Barques and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE TO THE SAME.

BEAL.—The travels of the Buddhist Pilgrim, Fah Han. Translated from the Chinese. With Notes, Prolegomena by S. Bod. Chau in a Majestical Style. Printed in large characters. London, 1865. 12mo. £1.6s. cloth.

BUXTON.—Exercises pratiques de diacritique et de lexicographie chinoise. Par Stanislas Jules, traduit par Abel-Bédarrat 4 vols. Cr. 8vo. Paris, 1862.

CHINIAN.—A Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages. By John Macgowan, 8vo, pp. viii and 194, several Shillings.

CHINIAN.—A collection of phrases in the Chinese dialect, arranged according to subjects. By John Macgowan, 8vo, pp. viii and 194, several Shillings.

CHINIAN.—A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection now exhibited at St. George’s Hall, Piccadilly, with condensed accounts of the objects. By W. G. Langdon, 8vo, cloth. London, 1849.

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